

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1831.

[NO. 752.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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during the year of subscription; or
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line for the first, and thirty cents for each suc-
ceeding line. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered as inserted for one insertion, and charged accordingly.
The Editor must be paid.

Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.
Wholesale and Retail, at the
prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O.

New Goods.
Subscriber is now receiving the following as-
sortment of seasonable GOODS in his new Store,
Sycamore:—
Sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
SUGAR,
bags green Laguira Coffee,
ditto Rio or strong scented do.
Jamaica do.
prime retailing Molasses,
bags cut Nails and Brads,
pieces cotton Bagging,
cords Rope,
cans Castings,
tons Sweden Iron, well assorted,
do English do.
boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14,
12x16, and 12x18,
bags White Lead, ground in oil,
crates Crockery, opened,
cannon Carcasses Indigo, very good,
sides sole Leather, good brand,
bags Cotton Yarn,
bags Pimento,
bags Pepper,
bags Rice Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp,
Pump, and
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & wedding Hoes,
Sled and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Seythe Blades and straw Knives,
Lard Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
bags Dupont's FF & FFF POWDER,
gun & rifle.
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, heart- and paint Brushes,
Twined Sacks, and Osmaburgs,
Rusins by 4 & 5 bags—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Lepros and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,
with a small assortment of Dry Goods,
Cotton and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre,
Spanish Brown, Verdigris dry and in oil, Red
Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow,
many other articles—all of which will be sold
at cash or country produce. Country Merch-
ants and dealers generally, are requested to call
and see for themselves.

Thomas Fuller.
Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Cheese.
20 casks CHEESE, just received
per Steamboat Henrietta, and for sale
by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
51tf.

Sheriff's Sale.
Will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton,
on the 4th Monday of November next, the fol-
lowing tract of LAND, or so much of each as will
be necessary to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year
1830, viz: a tract of
200 acres on R.R. Swamp, listed by Wm. Mar-
shall, John M. Shaw, adjoining the Lands of
J. B. Johnson and others, \$1 13
on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baxly,
and others, listed by Archibald John-
son, 12
on R.R. Swamp, adjoining McLeod and
Bingard, listed by Duncan McGill, 2 26
on Lower Swamp, adjoining McGill,
and others, listed by Duncan McDou-
gal, 1 47
on Great Marsh, adjoining Jenkins and
McNeill, listed by John Lammont, 1 98
on Great Marsh, adjoining the Heirs of
McNeill and John Graham, listed by
John McNeill, 96
on Great Marsh, adjoining McNeill, list-
ed by Gilbert Priest, 83
on Little Marsh, adjoining Currie and
McNeill, listed by Matthew Puff, 1 26
on do. on Cole Camp and Buck Horn,
listed by William Wilkinson, 12 1/2
on do. do. listed by Henry Taylor, 89
on do. do. listed by John Taylor, 49
on do. do. listed by Mary Freeman, 48
on do. do. listed by Thomas Lee, 24
Following Tracts are unlisted, consequent-
ly subject to double Tax, viz:
on do. supposed to be the property of John Mc-
Neill, 10
on do. supposed to be the property of Mary E.
Pope, 10
on Lumber River, the property of Jas. Low-
ry, 18, A. D. 1831.

ALMANACK,
FOR
1832,
and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
presses, by
E. J. HALE.

Seasonable Dry Goods.
NOBLE, MCKEE & CO.
Have received by the schooner *Renown* and o-
ther recent arrivals from New York and Phila-
delphia, a portion of their Fall supply of Staple and
Fancy Dry Goods,
Among which will be found a choice assortment of
rich and fashionable Fall Calicoes, India and Satin
Levaines, black and fancy colored Gros-de-Swiss,
and Gros-de-Naps, plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet,
Nansouk, book and mull Muslins, 6-4 Cambrics, plain
and embroidered thread cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy
pocket and shoulder do., Cashmere long & square
Shawls, black and colored Circassians and Bomba-
zettes, Irish Linens, Lawn, bird-eye and table Diap-
ers, Whitene, duff and point Blankets, red, white
and green Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinets,
Tolinit and other fancy Vestings, 3 and 6-4 blue
negro Cloth, black and colored worsted Stockings,
Bombazines, Norwich Grapes, Circassian Plaids, cot-
ton Osnaburgs and cotton Fringes, 3, 4-4, and 6-4
brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
&c. &c., all of which they will sell at a small advance
on the original cost.
Fayetteville, October 18. 50tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.
HENRY L. JONES,
HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a
fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de-
Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Dia-
pers.
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, (really good.)
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconet, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vestings, of extra quality,
Also,
A variety of other GOODS, which makes his as-
sortment very complete; all of which will be sold at
a small profit.
October 24, 1831. 51tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,
At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Mar-
ket Square.
W. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and
entirely new stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**,
embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by
the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.
Also,
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blackening and black Varnish, &c. &c.
Also,
A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.
THE MANUFACTURING BUSI-
NESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken
to please customers.
Fayetteville, October 26. 51tf.

Lumber Wanted.
THE Subscribers will contract for the necessary
quantity of Boards and Scantling for rebuilding
St. John's Church, and enclosing the Lot. A bill of
the quantity and quality may be seen by application
to
C. P. MALLETT, Committee.
JNO. HUSKE, 51tf.
24th October 1831.

Valuable Sugar Plantation
AND NEGROES FOR SALE.
WILL be sold on Thursday, the 15th December
next, on the Public Square, in the city of Tal-
lahassee, Florida, one of the most valuable **PLAN-**
TATIONS in that Territory, lying in Madison coun-
ty, Township 10, Range 13, south and east, and im-
mediately on the west side of the fine river Suwanee,
about 15 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, consisting
of **1165 1-2 Acres**,
more or less, of as rich Land as can be found in that
Territory, the growth of which consists of Live Oak
of the largest size, Mulberry, Wild Cherry, Magnolia
and Hickory, under growth Cane.
One or two spots formerly cleared by the Indians,
have since grown up in "Prickly Ash." On the Plan-
tation is a good Dwelling House, Store Houses, Crib,
Stable. 8 to 10 Negro Houses and Blacksmith's shop.
About 200 acres are cleared, and sufficient Sugar
Cane on the Plantation as will produce 100 hds. Sug-
ar next fall. There is corn on the Plantation suffi-
cient for 60 hands for one year.
The preparations for making Sugar are of the
most extensive and valuable kind, consisting of cast
iron Sugar Mill, the rollers of which are twenty by
thirty six inches; four Copper Kettles, of the follow-
ing sizes, to wit: 250, 375, 500, and 675 gallons each,
with a two hundred and fifty gallon Copper Still and
Worm; large Copper Pump, and other necessary ap-
paratus for making Sugar and Rum in the first order
—all of which are entirely new, and although not
set up, the necessary materials, such as Furnace-
Brick, common Brick, Lime, &c. are on the spot
ready for putting all up in short time. All the Farm-
ing materials, together with a first rate Wagon and
six Horse Team; Cattle, Hogs, Blacksmith's Tools,
&c.
Also from 20 to 30 very likely Negroes, amongst
which are two Blacksmiths, one Cooper, and one val-
uable House Servant and Hostler. There are be-
tween two women in the lot, and the men are principally
of the ages from 17 to 25.
This property was purchased after a careful ex-
amination of the greater part of the lands in Florida.
Having so many good qualities combined—such as
rich land, good water, healthy situation, immedi-
ately on a fine navigable river, which never overflows
the lands, and advantage of sea breeze, are induc-
ments which seldom are to be found in any country.
The great quantity of Live Oak on the land, makes
it immensely valuable.
Terms of Sale.—The Land and Negroes, Mill, Ket-
tles, Still and Worm, and Pumps cash; the Bricks,
Lime, Blacksmith's Tools, Wagon and Horses, Corn
and Fodder, Sugar Cane, on credit of 12 months.—
Sale positive, and without reserve.
A. WATSON, Jr.
New York, 15th Oct. 1831. 51-6w

Lost.
ON Saturday night last, a fine gold **STUD** or col-
lar **BUTTON**, of the following description: blue
enameled and inlaid or ornamented with a gold cres-
cent and five or six small gold stars. The finder will
please leave it at the Observer Office.
October 26.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes **BROWN**
SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or
June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB
PRINTING,
Neatly executed at this Office.

Seasonable Dry Goods.
NOBLE, MCKEE & CO.
Have received by the schooner *Renown* and o-
ther recent arrivals from New York and Phila-
delphia, a portion of their Fall supply of Staple and
Fancy Dry Goods,
Among which will be found a choice assortment of
rich and fashionable Fall Calicoes, India and Satin
Levaines, black and fancy colored Gros-de-Swiss,
and Gros-de-Naps, plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet,
Nansouk, book and mull Muslins, 6-4 Cambrics, plain
and embroidered thread cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy
pocket and shoulder do., Cashmere long & square
Shawls, black and colored Circassians and Bomba-
zettes, Irish Linens, Lawn, bird-eye and table Diap-
ers, Whitene, duff and point Blankets, red, white
and green Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinets,
Tolinit and other fancy Vestings, 3 and 6-4 blue
negro Cloth, black and colored worsted Stockings,
Bombazines, Norwich Grapes, Circassian Plaids, cot-
ton Osnaburgs and cotton Fringes, 3, 4-4, and 6-4
brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
&c. &c., all of which they will sell at a small advance
on the original cost.
Fayetteville, October 18. 50tf.

C. P. Mallett,
HAS removed his Store into the west end of the
New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay
street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where,
in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening
a very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE
Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which
ARE,
Rose, point and duffe BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinets and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Gingham,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Balize and Flannels,
Mull mull, Jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other
Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, prepared, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Brazil Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.
These articles, with many others not mentioned,
have been selected with care, and will be disposed of
upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

HENRY HORN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken a Store in
the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & John-
son's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where
he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a
general and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cut-
lery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,
Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded
in this market, either for cash or country produce.
His assortment consists in part, of the following arti-
cles, viz:
20 Hds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Sweden and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades,
Drawing Knives, Castings, Soil and upper Leather,
Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs,
Spanish Flout Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sug-
ar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Alum, Salts, shoe Thread,
Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and
wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper,
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, to-
gether with a number of other articles too tedious to
mention.
Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

\$100 Reward.
RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near
Wynaborough, Fairfield District, South Caro-
lina, two negro men, one named **TOM** and the other
ESSICKS. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says
himself 36) of a light complexion, not very stout,
height not known, but should suppose he was about
5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September
last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C.
where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter
than Tom but much about the same height, with small
whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed.
I purchased him of Stephen Register, So. Washing-
ton, New Hanover County, N. C. who pur-
chased him a short time previous of a widow woman
in the neighborhood, name not recollected. I will
give \$100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mis-
sissippi, or \$50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col.
Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or \$25 if confined
in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes
be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come
to the knowledge of the Jailor, he will confer a favor
on the Subscriber by sending him information (by
letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.
Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.
S. MURCHISON.

Progress of Refinement.—A Philadelphia
Editor has modified the vulgar and hacknied
expression, "Going the whole hog," by sub-
stituting the following more polite and genteel
words: "Proceeding the whole pork!"—And
another editor—we believe our friend Hill, of the
Galaxy—is for "Going the entire swine!"
The Boston editor discovers the most taste and
refinement.—*Boston Gaz.*

UMBRELLAS.
We have just received from the
Manufacturer, one Case of **SILK**
UMBRELLAS, some of which are
of a very superior quality, with neat Ivory handles,
and will be sold low.
NOBLE, MCKEE & CO.
Fayetteville, October 18. 150-4tf.

FOR SALE,
About 4000 Acres of LAND,
Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W.
Williams.

Valuable Land.
On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts,
which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands ex-
hibited on the day of sale.
Among others, the Tract where the sale will take
place, containing about 1130 acres, including the
Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the
opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and
in good repair, on one of the most public roads lead-
ing to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash in-
come, and will always be an excellent stand for a
Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of
the McKeen's Lands, joining the above and Deep
River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek,
containing about one thousand Acres. This is one
of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low
grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on
Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, con-
taining about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near,
or adjoining the above described Lands, and which
it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, to-
gether with those above described, will be laid off,
and sold in such a manner as best to suit the con-
venience of purchasers. The sale will be continued
until the sum of \$5000 will be made.

Those who wish to examine, can call upon Dr.
Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be
ready to show them the premises. The purchasers
will be required to give bond and approved security.
BRYAN BURROUGHS, Clerk
and Master in Equity, Moore County.
September 20th, 1831. 129N. \$

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
and Bills of Exchange.
A SUPPLY of these **BLANKS**, which are proof a-
gainst forgery, just received for sale by
J. HALE.
October 25, 1831.

From the Buffalo Journal, Oct. 12.
A SOLEMN SCENE.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. the court house in this
village was filled at an early hour, in the afternoon,
to hear the sentence of death pronounced upon **DR-**
DELL HOLT, who had been arraigned for the recent
murder of his wife, and avoided a public trial by con-
fession of the crime charged against him. As he en-
tered the place of judgment, all eyes were turned
upon him: a hurried look, confused countenance, and
uneasy manner betrayed a consciousness of being at
the moment, an object of more attention than was a-
greeable to him. By the time he had reached the
box however he appeared collected, and not other-
wise affected than a man engaged in business, that
required sober and serious attention. Profound si-
lence now pervaded the assembly, and the presiding
Judge commanded the culprit to "stand up." The
order was quickly obeyed; but with a look and gen-
eral mien that concealed emotion if he had any. On
being asked if "he had any thing to say why the sen-
tence of death should not be pronounced on him," he
replied, after a slight hesitation and in much of a
business tone, "how do you say, sir?" The ques-
tion was then repeated and answered promptly, "I
suppose I deserve it,—I expect nothing but to die." These
short sentences were uttered quickly, though
with distinctness, and without the visible agitation of a
muscle. Judge Stryker then proceeded in a so-
lemn and impressive manner, to declare the stern
mandate of the law, to which the numerous audience
listened with deep and silent attention. But the pris-
oner could not have been distinguished from others
by any appearance of special interest or susceptibil-
ity, beyond what was generally manifested, except in
two instances. When the allusion was made to the
terrible and the ling circumstance, of his victim being
not only a defenceless woman, but his own confiding
wife, the mother of his own children, who was at the
moment of receiving the fatal blow from his hand,
giving sustenance to his smiling infant folded in her
arms; and of her being found by the neighbours, after
the murderer had fled, literally weltering in her own
blood, and in the very agonies of death, still folding
the clinging babe to her bosom, with a maternal fond-
ness that neither cruelty nor death could overcome.
I say when these circumstances were alluded to, a
shock passed over his system too heavy for conceal-
ment.

A sudden flash and rapid roll of the eye showed a
living sensibility in him, which even drunkenness
and crime, had not the power to extinguish. But it
was momentary. He soon recovered himself, and
heard again, like one who has been accustomed to
master computations of conscience, until he was re-
ferred to the awful retributions of Eternity, and re-
minded that his only hope was in speedy repentance,
and humbling of himself before God: when another
shudder came over him, too powerful not to be no-
ticed. A strong emotion, in spite of resistance, rose
in his soul, at the thought of Eternity and its retribu-
tion to the murderer.—But except in these two in-
stances, it was not seen that Holt felt more than oth-
ers. He stood there, at once a living victim of his
ruling vice, intemperance, and a living demonstration
of its hardening, petrifying influence upon all that
is dignified and lovely in our being, and of its cer-
tain tendency to obliterate the last trace of humanity
and of kindly feeling from our nature, and to trans-
form a man, a husband, a father, into the vilest mon-
ster in the universe.

Holt was the keeper of a tipping shop, and him-
self a tippler. Al! this tells the story! let those,
then, who are so far following in his steps, be warn-
ed and beware, lest they overtake him in his end!

Chief Cities of the World.—A very inge-
nious calculation is given in a late German
publication of the hundred most populous cities
in the world. These are Jeddo, in Japan,
1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; Lon-
don, 1,300,000; Hans Lchen, 1,000,000;
Calcutta 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankai,
800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717-
000; Werst Chana, 600,000; Constantinople,
597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000;
Su Ischen, 500,000; Houng Ischen, 500,000,
&c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, con-
taining 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000.
Among the hundred cities, two contain 1,500-
000; two upwards of 1,000,000; nine from
500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty-three from 200-
000 to 500,000; fifty-six from 100,000 to 200-
000; and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of
these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in A-
sia, and thirty-two in Europe; of which four
are in Germany, four in France, five in It-
aly, eight in England, and three in Spain; the
remaining ten are divided between Africa and
America.

A Handsome Fee.—Charles the Second
had a narrow escape from apoplexy in the
spring of 1655, and was only saved by the
resolution of Sir Edmund King, who bled him
on the spot, and without waiting the ar-
rival of the other physicians. For this breach
of etiquette a pardon was formally made out,
and a thousand pounds granted to the practi-
tioner; "but,"—there is always a but—"it
was never paid."

Snakes and Cabbages.—One of our subscri-
bers has sent to our office a snake measuring
fifteen inches. He was discovered snugly
coiled up in a cabbage which a domestic
was preparing for the table. In dividing the
cabbage with a knife, she accidentally cut off
his tail, and he, to save his head, precipitate-
ly quit his quarters, and took to the open
plain of the kitchen floor, where he was soon
despatched after the manner of the woman
folk with a broom.—*Boston Trans.*

FREDERICK MD. Oct. 19.
A friend, upon whose accuracy and verac-
ity we have the most perfect reliance, vouches
for the truth of the following narrative:
The Devil with two Tails.—We have all heard of
Le Diable a quatre, but it was reserved to this age,
and to the city of Frederick, to discover the Devil
with two tails. On Thursday night last, a caravan
of wild beasts arrived in this place, and put up at
one of the hotels. Among them there chanced to be
a huge elephant, being too large to enter any
ordinary stable, it was found necessary to accom-
modate in a large and close carriage house. This,
it seems, had been previously taken possession of as
a lodging for the night, by a hale two fisted negro
from the mountain, who was employed in hauling
timber to the Railroad, and who had never seen, or
probably heard of, an elephant before in his life.
He was fast asleep when his room-mate was ushered
in, and did not awake until, as was his custom, at the
first dawn of the morning. Hearing a rustling in the
straw, he turned and looked, and rubbed his eyes
and looked again, until the pupils dilated almost to
bursting—
"Hence, horrible shadow, unreal gorgeous, hence!"
"What could it be! The devil to a certainty! The
huge mass moved and approached him, when lo! a
tail at both ends put all doubts to flight, and re-
vealed his Satanic Majesty in all the terrors of his rep-
uted attributes. With one despairing spasmodic leap,
the affrighted wagner rushed against the door, it was
locked—and there was no other possible way of es-
cape. He screamed for help; he groaned in agony.
Worse than that of Sancho in the pit, was the predic-
ament of the miserable African—for no kind of aid
was within hearing to afford him protection. The
"Devil with two tails" stood over him, and wrapped
his soft and flexible fore-tail around his neck, and
whisked it in his face—and then he "grinned horri-
bly a ghastly smile." In vain he besought him to
have mercy—to spare him yet a little longer. The
Devil with two tails heeded not his supplications—
but kept smelling and feeling him, and brandishing
his tail, which he now extended and now contracted,
until, in the imagination of the negro, there was
nothing so distant or so near as to be secure from it.
The louder he screamed the more the devil felt him.
Shrunk up within the least possible dimensions in a
corner of the room, he awaited, in a state of alarm,
bordering on distraction, the issue of his horrible ad-
venture. The keepers of his tormentor at length
came to his relief, and released him from the jaws of
the enemy. After his liberation, he had a severe
chill of several hours duration, accompanied by a
transient derangement. Having now recovered not
only his health but his courage, he avers "By gin-
ny he was not so much scared at his bigness—but
that tarral tail at each end made the premium of-
fered for the best original *tail*—*Polit. Econ.*

Proof of Death.—A subscriber to one of the Eastern
papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the
same, promised the Editor that, if his life was spared
to a certain day, he would, without fail, discharge his
bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The
natural conclusion, therefore, was that the man was
dead. Proceeding on this conclusion, the Editor, in
his next paper, placed the name of the delinquent
under his obituary head, with the attending circum-
stances of time and place. Pretty soon after this an-
nouncement, the subject of it appeared to the Editor,
not with the pale ghastly countenance usually
ascribed to apparitions, but with a face as red as scar-
let. Neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be
first spoken to, but broke silence—"What the—
sir, do you mean, by publishing my death?" "Why,
sir, the same that I mean by publishing the death of
any other person—viz., to let the world know that
you were dead." "Well, but I am not dead!" Not
dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me you
would positively pay my bill such a day if you lived till
that time. The day is past, the bill is not paid, and
you positively must be dead, for I will not believe
you would forfeit your word." "I see you have got
round me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it—
this is the money. And, harkce, you wag, just con-
sider my death next week, will you?" "O certain-
ly, Sir, just to please you—though, upon my word, I
can't help thinking you died at the time specified,
and that you have merely come back to pay this bill
on account of your friendship for me."

Nadir Shah, when encouraging the Persians to at-
tack the Turks, said—"You need not have any fear
or anxiety respecting this nation, for God has given
them but two hands, one of which is absolutely ne-
cessary to keep up their caps, and the other to hold
up their trousers; and if they had a third, it would be
employed to hold their pipes; they have, therefore,
none to spare for a sword or shield."

FOREIGN.

Baltimore Oct. 25.

The fast-sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 15th September.

The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated, "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d instant. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 14 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallois, a French officer. Two corps having been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Plozk. The former, and the stronger, under the French General Romario, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. One good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity, had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th August inclusive, but no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Cronstadt and Boston, of the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says: "The American packet ship President, Captain Champin, passed through Spit-head yesterday evening, in 24 days from New York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency the Honorable M. Van Buren, Ambassador from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September. The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Dutchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies was the indisposition of the latter, and that his Majesty was duly aware of the fact.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, October 25.

By the arrival of the ship Exito, Urquhart, from Havre, we have received, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, French papers to the 12th September.

No combat has yet taken place between the Russians and Poles. Our fears for the result of such a battle, whenever it does occur, are augmented by the facts made unquestionable by this arrival,—that the outrages heretofore only reported as having been committed by the mob, in Warsaw, were in fact perpetrated, and that the members of the Government had all been recently changed. The want of energy, and the vacillating councils manifested by such proceedings, auger ill for the success of a cause which nothing but determined union and inflexible firmness, can hope to save.

The Cholera was advancing westward, and this Pestilence may yet fearfully avenge upon the nations who could calmly look on, to see the gallant Poles exterminated, their criminal apathy.

The disturbances in Paris mentioned in these accounts, seem of little moment, while the Havre letter of the 12th, speaks encouragingly of returning confidence and prosperity, among the commercial and manufacturing classes.

Paris, Sept. 5.—This morning a numerous collection of women assembled in the Rue du Cadran, under the pretext of destroying a machine for spinning wool. An armed force arrived in time to prevent them, and at this moment the two extremities of the street are occupied by the troops of the line and the municipal guard.

Sept. 6.—There is still some agitation apparent in the Rue du Cadran. This morning a number of women presented themselves before the house in which the machine was used; they were immediately arrested.

Sept. 8.—I must speak to you again of the riot. It put in motion yesterday a great number of the national and municipal guards and troops of the line, infantry and cavalry. Some mischievous persons threw stones at the troops and broke the windows near the Rue du Cléry. This was the most serious part of it.

Sept. 9.—The troubles increased yesterday evening, and the armed force was obliged to make frequent charges to clear the streets in the neighborhood of the street du Cadran.—Towards eleven o'clock the mob dispersed by degrees. Many persons it is said have been wounded. This morning many individuals are again collected in the quarter Montmartre; it is hoped that the scenes of the last few days may not be repeated. Government has taken measures to repress them—all the troops of the line are prepared to move at the first signal, and the National Guard is also directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at the beat of the drum.

The letters which we receive from the South of France represent the departments there in a state of great fermentation. At

Clermont Terrand for some time past the people have risen in consequence of the indirect reports. It appears that these troubles have become more serious. A number of arrests have been made, but the people attacked the prison and delivered the prisoners. Couriers have been despatched to Lyons and Moulins, to ask reinforcements of the national guard and gendarmes.

On the 14th August an officer belonging to one of the French ships which remained in the Tagus, being on shore, was attacked by the people, and his life with difficulty saved. The account which mentions this occurrence, says: "There is every reason to believe that as soon as the French Government learns these disorders, a rupture will ensue, unless Don Miguel immediately gives the most ample satisfaction."

A change in the Ministry is spoken of.—It is said that M. Decazes, who was a minister of Louis XVIII., will take the place of M. Perrier.

The Cholera seems to have made an alarming progress. It is stated with much confidence that it has broken out at Vienna, at Berlin, besides committing dreadful ravages in Hungary. One account from Paris says,—"We begin here to familiarize ourselves with the idea of seeing this scourge soon reach us; considerably diminished, however, in its most dangerous characteristics, and we rely a good deal on the skill of our physicians."

From Poland there is nothing definitive, on which dependence can be placed. The *Moniteur* of the 9th closes an interesting article on the late events in Warsaw, with the following statement of the situation of the two armies at the latest dates from the seat of war.—

"The head-quarters of the Poles are established at one of the gates of Warsaw, and the different corps of the army are concentrated at a short distance."

Marshal Paskewitch, who has been joined by a part of the division of Gen. Rudiger, is encamped at a distance of one or two leagues. Nevertheless it is not believed that he will attack. Until now there has been nothing but skirmishes of no importance.

Two corps have been sent off by the Poles, one to the Palatinate of Podlachia, the other to the Palatinate of Plozk. The first, which is the most considerable, is commanded by Gen. Romireno.

This expedition, by compelling Gen. Galwin to leave Warsaw, has already given an opportunity to introduce into that place a tolerable large quantity of provisions, and thus to increase the means of prolonging the contest.

A report prevailed, however, that on the 27th, in the evening, the Russians had returned in force to Minsk, and that there was fighting there, notwithstanding it is certain that the greatest portion of the Polish army—that which is leaning on the intrenchments of Warsaw—has not yet had a serious engagement.

From the Journal du Havre, of Sept. 12. Private letters which we have just received from the Polish legation at Paris, contain the following passage: "Field Marshal Paskewitch has been beaten on the 30th of August by Gen. Skrynecki, and compelled to quit the positions which he occupied in the neighborhood of Warsaw."

We are far from guarantying the truth of this agreeable intelligence, of which our other correspondents make no mention.

HAVRE, Sept. 12.—The letters from our manufacturing towns, received by merchants in this city, announce that business is everywhere regaining its former activity and this consoling fact is each day made apparent to us here, by the large amount of merchandise which the manufacturing towns for some time past are taking out of our market. More than 7000 bales of cotton have been sold here during the last week. Important sales of Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, Hides, Pot Ashes, &c., have also been made in this short space of time. Colonial produce is generally higher, and importers must have realized a profit.

Reform Bill in the House of Commons.—According to a calculation of Mr. Hume, this bill had already occupied the House forty-five days, of eight hours sitting each; and the debates, if fairly taken down, would fill nearly 12 volumes 8vo. of 500 pp. each; and the bill is still undisposed of!

It seems not to be generally understood, that enlisting, or entering into a military corps, within the United States, for the purpose of serving any foreign nation or people, is an offence against the laws of the United States: Yet it is so, expressly, by an act of Congress, passed the twentieth of April, 1818. And we understand, that on information being given to the President, of meetings for purposes in contravention of that law, having been held in favor of the Poles in Philadelphia and New York, directions have been given by the Department of State, to the District Attorneys of the United States in those places to inquire into any infractions of the said act, and to cause the persons guilty of them to be prosecuted according to law.—*Globe*.

The Corn Harvest, throughout this State, has been very plentiful, and will, of course be disposed of at very low prices. We learn that it is, at present, selling in Caswell County, for a dollar a barrel, cash, or for a dollar and a quarter on twelve months credit. It is probable that it will be sold equally low in most of the counties of the State.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Macon (Georgia) Telegraph, made its appearance on the 18th inst. as a daily paper. Dr. Bartlett, the editor, will continue to publish a weekly Telegraph. The Macon Messenger is enlarged and improved in appearance. The Advertiser states that there are now more newspapers in Macon than any other town in the State of Georgia, and all are liberally supported. This is saying much for the growth and improvement of a town which had no existence 10 or 12 years ago.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY TO MAJOR EATON.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

Major Eaton has in his late address, gratuitously dragged my name into his controversy with a part of his associates in the late administration. The station which he recently occupied, and the relation in which he is well known to stand to the head of the executive branch of the government, are calculated to give more weight to his representations, at least with many, than what belongs to the anonymous communications of the day; yet I could not have deemed his statement worthy of my notice had he confined himself to the vague insinuations, which constitute the great body of his address, as far as relates to me. To give color to his general charges, he has ventured in a few instances to descend into detail, and to give statements of facts, but in a manner wholly erroneous; which however, might be received by the public as true, were I to remain silent. They have, in fact, been already so received in some respectable quarters. I am thus compelled in self-defence to correct the errors of his statements, as far as they concern me. The occurrences, which are the subject of his address, are of a character to render me solicitous, that the part I took in relation to them, should be presented in the light, which truth and justice require. The memory of them will probably outlive the present day, and a decent regard for the opinion of those who are to succeed us, naturally makes me desirous that I should not seem to have any other connection with events little calculated to do credit to the history of the day, than what I in reality had.

It is impossible to doubt, that the main drift of Major Eaton's address is to hold me up as the real author of all the discord, which is alleged to have prevailed in the late cabinet, and to which he endeavours to trace its dissolution, and which he would have the public believe, originated in a low and miserable squabble on my part, in relation to the succession to the Presidential chair.

With this view, and in order to give a political aspect to the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton, he states that she and myself called in the first instance on him and Mrs. Eaton, during their absence at Philadelphia, intending it to be inferred, that in declining intercourse afterwards, we were actuated by political motives, and not considerations connected with duty. Unfortunately for Major Eaton his statement is not correct. Mrs. Calhoun never called on Mrs. Eaton at the time he states, nor at any other time before, or since, nor did she ever leave her card for her, nor authorize any one to do so; and she is entirely ignorant through what channel, or by what agency her card could come into his and Mrs. Eaton's possession; to which, I add, that it was not done through my agency, or with my consent or knowledge. If Major Eaton had reflected, he would have seen that there must have been, to say the least, an imposition somewhere. He states, that our visit took place while they were in Philadelphia, and, of course, preceded their call, which, as he represents, took place after their return, and which he must know, according to the usage that governs intercourse at the place, could not occur. The Secretaries and their families invariably make the first call on the Vice President and his family; and in conformity with this rule, Major Eaton had called on me, on my arrival at Washington—before his marriage, which I afterwards returned, and not finding him at home, left my card. This was probably, while he was absent at Philadelphia, and was the only intercourse I had with him, as far as I can recollect, during the whole session, except what took place in the Senate chamber, or when we casually met at parties.

This is not the first time that Mrs. Calhoun has contradicted the statement that she had visited Mrs. Eaton. It was reported at the time, that she had visited Mrs. Eaton, and that her card had been left.—She then, on all suitable occasions, contradicted it, as directly and pointedly, as she now does, and in particular to two ladies from Tennessee, (wives of members) who then resided in an adjoining boarding house.

The erroneous statement of Maj. E. compels me to give a correct version of what actually occurred; but which I never intended to intrude on the public, and now state with great reluctance, even in self-defence. When he and Mrs. Eaton made their visit, I was not at home, as he states, and did not return till after they had retired. When I returned, Mrs. Calhoun mentioned, they had been there, and said she would not have known, who Mrs. Eaton was, had she not been with Mr. Eaton, as the servant had not announced their names. She of course treated them with civility. She could not with propriety do otherwise. The relation, which Mrs. Eaton bore to the society of Washington became the subject of some general remarks. The next morning she informed me that she had made up her mind not to return her visit. She said, that she considered herself in the light of a stranger in the place; that she knew nothing of Mrs. Eaton, or the truth, or falsehood of the imputation on her character; and that she conceived it to be the duty of Mrs. Eaton, if innocent, to open her intercourse with the ladies who resided in the place, and who had the best means of forming a correct opinion of her conduct, and not with those who, like herself, had no means of forming a correct judgment. I replied, that I approved of her decision, though I foresaw the difficulties in which it would probably involve me; but that I viewed the question as paramount to all political considerations, and was prepared to meet the consequences, as to myself, be they what they might.

So far from political motives having any influence in the course adopted, could they have been permitted to have any weight in the question the very reverse course would have been pursued. The road to favor and patronage lay directly before me, could I have been base enough to tread it. The intimate relation between Gen. Jackson and Major Eaton, was well known, as well as the interest that the former took in Mrs. Eaton's case; but, as degraded as I would have felt myself, had I sought power in that direction, I would not have considered the infamy less had we adopted the course we did, from any other motive. It was not, in fact, a question of the exclusion of one already admitted into society, but the admission of one already excluded. Before her marriage, while she was Mrs. Timberlake, she had not been admitted into the society of Washington; and the real question was, whether her marriage with Major Eaton, should open the door already closed on her, or, in other words, whether official rank and patronage should, or should not, prove paramount to that consociation, which the sex exercises over itself, and on which, all most acknowledge the purity and dignity of the female character mainly depend. Had the case been different; had a scheme been formed to exclude Mrs. Eaton, with political views, as is insinuated, its folly would have been equalled only by its profligacy.

Major Eaton has given a statement of any application to him in favor of a friend for the place of Chief Clerk, in the War Department. He has so drawn up his statement, as to make an impression, that I suspended all official intercourse with him, because he refused to comply with my application. The fact is otherwise. It is true, that at the request of my friend, who was also a warm and devoted friend of Gen. Jackson, and had suffered from his attachment to him, I did present his name to Maj. Eaton, and that I had no official intercourse with him afterwards; but for a very different reason from what he alleges; a reason which every individual, who has even a moderate share of self respect, must deem amply sufficient, as a brief statement of the facts will prove.

The application was made, not at the early period he states, (which was necessary to make the impression he intends) when it was known he was to be appointed Secretary of War, but after he was appointed, and took possession of his office, and, if it be material, long after Mrs. Calhoun had declined to return Mrs. Eaton's visit. I called at his office a day or two before I left the city; I informed him, that I called at the request of my friend, simply to urge my impression of his qualifications, and not to urge his claim. After I had stated my impression in my friend's favor, he told me, he was well satisfied with his qualifications, but that he had offered the place to another gentleman, whom he named, but informing me, at the same time, if he should decline, my friend would receive the appointment. I remarked, that the person to whom he had offered the place, was perfectly qualified, and that I could not say a word to weaken his claim. Besides his qualifications, his relation with me, was at least as intimate and friendly, as his, whose name I had presented, and as between them, it could not possibly be a source of offence, that the former was selected; which, all who know me, will admit, when I say the gentleman selected was Col. Gadsden. The next day, I received a letter from Governor Hamilton, then a member of Congress, to whom Maj. Eaton alludes, as my friend, stating, that he had made application to Maj. Eaton in favor of the person for whom I had applied, with the favorable result of his application. On the strength of this, as well as his promise to me, I wrote to my friend enclosing Gov. Hamilton's letter and informed him he might expect the appointment with confidence, as I felt almost certain, that Col. Gadsden would decline the office. He did decline, but contrary to promise, another person was appointed, without giving me any explanation, then, or since. It was this breach of promise, remaining still unexplained, which interposed a barrier on my part to further official intercourse between us; and, not as Major Eaton represents, the mere refusal to grant the appointment, which of itself would never have had the least effect with me. If there should be any doubt as to the promise, or the time of the application, the letter of Gov. Hamilton to me, and mine to my friend, both of which I suppose to be in existence, will establish the correctness of my statement.

It seems that I am to be held responsible for the supposed feuds of the late Cabinet, and its dissolution, because, as Major Eaton states, an ardent friend of the Vice President said in 1829, that Major Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would have been much more satisfactory, if Major Eaton had given the name of this supposed friend, with the time, place, and circumstances, not only to enable him to give his statement of the occurrence, but to afford me an opportunity of judging how far I ought to be responsible. It would have been both to him and me an act of simple justice, which as far as I am concerned, would have been particularly desirable, as I must object to the competency of Major Eaton, and his associates, to determine who are, or who are not my friends. They appear particularly liable to error on this point. But a short time since, it was gravely charged in an official quarter, that my friends had a meeting to expel him from the Cabinet, when it turned out, on further disclosures, that they were all gentlemen from the Western States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and devoted friends to Gen. Jackson, actuated solely by a regard for the success and honor of his administration; a step, of the existence of which I was ignorant till after the meeting, and, of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. If to this, I add Major Eaton's own liability to fill into error in determining who are, or are not my political friends, as disclosed in his late address, it will not, I am sure, be deemed unreasonable, that I should object to his competency in that particular. When it is necessary to hold me responsible for scenes, the odium of which he shows uncommon anxiety to shift to the shoulders of others, he errs, on that point, in relation to two of his late associates in the administration. If, in his anxiety to implicate me, he mistakes the political relations between Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, and myself, gentlemen of whose sentiments one would suppose, he could not be ignorant, we may reasonably suppose, that he is equally mistaken in the case under consideration.

The inference he would draw from Gen. Green's course, in relation to himself, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. Gen. Green's course has been of his own choosing, without any attempt on my part to influence him. Such an attempt would indeed have been perfectly idle. If he should be supposed to be governed by base and selfish views, how could I influence him? I had nothing to give, where he had much to lose. On the contrary suppositions, that he was governed by a sense of truth and justice, an attempt to influence him was unnecessary. My course, I trust, afforded ample motives of that description. If it had not, it would have been in vain in me, on the supposition of his honesty, to have attempted to obtain his support; as it clearly would have been, on the opposite, to have gained it at all. As I have been compelled to speak of Gen. Green, it is due, in justice, to him to say, that I believe Gen. Jackson had no friend more zealous and honest in his cause. Whatever may be his present feelings, I know from his own declarations, that he was early and decidedly enlisted in favor of his re-election.—His own interest evidently lay in that direction, as I believe his views of public policy did. If he has since changed his opinion, many causes may be found in what has since transpired, without attributing it to any imaginary influence over him, on my part, when patronage of the government, against me, I had nothing through which to exercise it.

Having corrected the errors of Major Eaton's statements and inferences, wherever he has descended to particulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which I do by a direct and positive contradiction. It is not true, that I attempted to exercise any control in the formation of the late Cabinet, or to influence its patronage, or that I made any attempt to embarrass the administration in the dissolution of the late Cabinet; unless indeed the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unprovoked and unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible.—These are my only offences. In truth the reverse of all of these general charges and insinuations is true. Gen. Jackson never consulted me, as to the formation of his Cabinet. He was even then, as it now appears, alienated from me, by means, which have been explained on a former occasion. As he did not consult me, I had too much self-respect and regard for the

dignity of the office I held, to intrude myself into the consideration of his Cabinet, while he was so solicitous of all solicitude on the subject of office. As a body, they neither sought nor took the most decided and effective action of Gen. Jackson's election, had great influence in determining not to take office. In fact, they were actuated by far different motives, than the low and vulgar ambition, that looks to power and patronage, and was to maintain principles which they considered essential to the liberty and happiness of the people, to restore the administration of the Government to the true principles of the Constitution, to arrest that course of events, which was bringing the great interests of the country into the most dangerous conflict, and so much to the man to power, that, as is well known, they refused to advance his interest by their statements of their zeal in the maintenance of principles. Nor is the charge of embarrassment administration less remote from truth, than the anxious for the success of Gen. Jackson's election; and, though I saw much, I could not yet I continued to give him my support, as I possibly could, consistently with duty. It was my course, I appeal with confidence, to the intimate with me, to the members of the administration, and to the members of the administration from Tennessee, both men of great and both having ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion of my course. In fact, my interest led me to desire the success of Gen. Jackson's administration. I had contributed all my obligation, which it imposed.

It is with pain that I have forced myself on the prominent subject of this controversy. The question involved in Mrs. Eaton's refusal to visit Mrs. Calhoun, belonged, exclusively to her sex, and could not be one of political considerations, or drawn into political views, without painful consequences. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by their artful machinations, and I could not desire to do nothing on my part that would draw the question from the tribunal to which it properly and exclusively belonged, restrained from making the least allusion to it, in the correspondence between us, and to strengthen me in the course.

The case of Judge Marshall is one of the most extraordinary ever known or heard of in the annals of Surgery. One of the largest present at the operation has stated that six hundred formations of gravel were taken from the venerable sufferer, were counted; and that the whole number probably exceeded a thousand. The case was difficult, that instead of two or three operations the operation was necessarily protracted above twenty. Not a groan escaped the patient nor was there a perceptible twinge of pain. The wonder is, that, subject to a formidable complaint, the constitution of a patient has not long since sunk under the intellectual vigor been impaired.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Plague and Flood at Bagdad.—A letter from Smyrna of Aug. 1st, published in the Boston Recorder, says,—"Mr. Groves, who work on Christian devotedness and the political comment of whose life had endeavored to the public; writes from Bagdad, that the Groves had died of the plague also all the Arabic and American masters, and most of the children of his school; and that 12,000, and two thirds of the population of the city had been swept away by inundation."

Revolutionary Anecdote.—In the year 1780 when the combined forces of France and America were contemplating an attack on New York, General Sullivan arranged an army to march against the British forces, and disposed his troops into three divisions: the first division was ordered to take the road, the second to take the east road, and the third to march in the centre. The advanced guard having arrived within a few hundred yards of the British, commenced throwing up entrenchments. The British then fired a few scattering shot, which fell over the heads of the Americans without doing any injury. The Americans were placed about thirty rods in advance of the army, and within speaking distance of the guards of the British. In full view were five or six hundred horses feeding, which excited the enterprise of a young man by the name of Mason, about twenty years of age. This young man, in open day, and in the presence of both armies, conceived the bold idea of bringing one of these horses as a trophy. In a low piece of ground between both armies, were a few scattering elders, by means of which he contrived to pass both lines undiscovered, and made direct for the pasture where the horses with their saddles on, were feeding, and the bridles slipped off their neck. Among these he selected the best horse he could find, which he mounted, and after leaping two or three fences, entered the road which led to the American army. As he approached the British guards, he spurred to his horse and passed them before they had time to recover their surprise; he received the fire of both sentinels at the same time. But our hero had the good fortune to escape unhurt, and arrived safe at the American camp with his noble prize, where he halted, and in a dignified manner, dismounted from his horse, and presented the animal to the British sentinels.

But the alarm given by the sentinel called out both armies, and the panic extended to the British fleet in the harbor. Alarmed by the firing for many miles up and down the coast, and the whole country was filled with the most consternation. The British were paraded in front of the fort, expecting an attack. The troops immediately opened fire for their horses, when lo! one poor real horse was seen wandering alone, destitute of rider and harness. The cause of alarm was soon ascertained, and both armies retired. Our hero after exhibiting his horse in great triumph for about two hours, sold him to one of the officers for five hundred dollars, a reward worthy of such bold, daring and successful enterprise.—*Boston Gazette*.

Savannah, October 27.

LOSS OF LIVES.—A most interesting occurrence took place yesterday afternoon at the extreme Eastern verge of the building lately contained about the Magazine of the Magazine of Fort Mifflin, which being deemed unsafe, was removed during Tuesday and yesterday morning to the Magazine of Fort Mifflin, with the exception of about 150 or 200 barrels of powder, that was emptied into a half barrel, the cooping of which, it is thought, caused a spark and caused the whole to explode. The building (brick) was driven to the distance of two hundred yards. The fragments thrown in every direction, and the distance of the explosion was about 150 or 200 yards. The explosion was so much higher than the elevation of the Magazine, that it was seen by the people of the city. The explosion was so much higher than the elevation of the Magazine, that it was seen by the people of the city. The explosion was so much higher than the elevation of the Magazine, that it was seen by the people of the city.

THE PROCLAMATION ELECTION. Election in obedience to the Governor's order, held in this city, or its neighborhood on Monday. There were no candidates, no judges, no election officers, and no election returns. What a commentary is this on his Excellency's silence of the people is in itself a protest.

POINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Mr. W. Pope, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Tabasco, in the Mexican States. Mr. Martin Baker, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Genoa, in place of W. H. D. Wright, removed at the request of the Government.

Mr. Campbell, of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Florida, vice Benjamin D. Wright, resigned. Mr. Thomson, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow, in Scotland, vice David Walker deceased.

Mr. Randolph's proceeding from Richmond, without having visited the National Gazette, and the N. Y. American. When it is considered (says the former) that the weather has been fine, and that it might have derived benefit from the President and Secretary of State, the gentlemen gave him a dispensation, by conceiving from this fact, the value they ascribe to his mission.

The Tariff Convention assembled in New York on Wednesday last. Thirteen States were represented on the first day, and it was expected that 300 Delegates would attend. The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed officers of the Convention: Wm. Wilkins of Penn. President; Jos. Kent of Md. Vice President; N. Y. Geo. Blake of Mass. and Lewis Condict of N. Jersey, Vice Presidents; Hezekiah Niles of Baltimore, Robert Tillotson of N. Y. Charles Payne of Vermont, and Jos. H. Pierce of New Hampshire, Secretaries. Nothing else had been done at our last accounts.

The following paragraph from the Philadelphia Whig, exhibits Mr. Clay as taking just such a step as we expected from him. It is the true course for himself and his friends. From the Philadelphia Whig.

Mr. CLAY.—We have just heard that a letter is in town from this distinguished Statesman in which he avows his perfect willingness to yield his claims to any candidate, who can concentrate the popular suffrage, so as to ensure the defeat of the present President. There is a spirit of magnanimity in this determination of Mr. Clay, that endears him more than ever to the People. But still—we must act with deliberation, wisdom, and forecast. Let the result be left to the Baltimore Convention in December. Mr. Wirt may not be less magnanimous than Mr. Clay—and Mr. Wirt may yet withdraw, or leave it to the public voice—but we fear Mr. Wirt will not move from his present attitude—at least so says rumor—and from a source entitled to credit.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1831.

Business.—By the arrival of several boats within a few days past, very large additions have been made to the stocks of goods of all kinds with which our merchants commenced the business of the season. We doubt whether there has ever been a time at which so full an assortment of entirely fresh goods could be found in this town as at present.

An appropriate Donation.—The Wardens of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, received a few days ago, a large Folio Bible, and Quarto Common Prayer Book, presented for the use of the Church, by Messrs. H. & F. J. Huntington, Booksellers, Messrs. Hutchinson & Seymour, Book-binders, and Mr. Silas Andrus, Bookseller, of Hartford, Connecticut. The Bible is one of the most beautifully printed and bound that we have ever seen; it is a stereotype edition, published by Mr. Andrus, one of the donors.

While upon this subject, we take great pleasure in stating, that the Fund so generously contributed abroad for the rebuilding of this Church, promises to be amply sufficient for the purpose; and that the Wardens and Vestry have determined to lose no time in prosecuting the work. They have engaged the services of a skillful architect as superintendent, and have advertised for the materials.

The Presbyterian Congregation have also, we learn, met with great liberality from their brethren abroad; and have already a large frame building nearly completed, to be used temporarily until the more costly edifice is rebuilt.

Foreign.—The arrivals from Europe bring no confirmation of either of the interesting rumors mentioned in our last.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff.—The Richmond Enquirer stated it as a report prevailing at Philadelphia during the sitting of the late Anti-Tariff Convention, that Mr. Clay had written to a gentleman of Philadelphia, expressing his belief, and his wishes, that the Tariff System might be so altered by the next Congress, as to be better accommodated to the desires of the Southern politicians. In copying this from the Enquirer a week or two ago, we expressed a doubt of its correctness. We thought it improbable that the great Father, as his friends call him, of the American (or protective) System, could be induced to give up his favorite doctrines for any motive of mere expediency; and we saw no reason to suppose that he had been convinced of error. We therefore concluded that it was one of those rumors so often circulated upon the merest shadow of a foundation. The last Enquirer, however, says it "believes there is no doubt about the letter," that it had good authority for asserting its existence. We rejoice to hear it, as the promulgation of such wishes by Mr. Clay will probably go further than any thing else to procure a modification of the Tariff.

The Tariff Convention assembled in New York on Wednesday last. Thirteen States were represented on the first day, and it was expected that 300 Delegates would attend. The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed officers of the Convention: Wm. Wilkins of Penn. President; Jos. Kent of Md. Vice President; N. Y. Geo. Blake of Mass. and Lewis Condict of N. Jersey, Vice Presidents; Hezekiah Niles of Baltimore, Robert Tillotson of N. Y. Charles Payne of Vermont, and Jos. H. Pierce of New Hampshire, Secretaries. Nothing else had been done at our last accounts.

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Our old antagonist of the Oxford Examiner says, "there may not be corruption" in our proposition relative to a union of the opponents of the administration; but that "it looks very much like a bargain." We have no objection to its being called by that name, though we should have preferred the word "compromise." Many political bargains or compromises have received the sanction of the American people, even in days of greater purity than the present. The adoption of the Federal compact was a "bargain" in which more than one party submitted even to a sacrifice of principle, for the attainment of a good end which could thus only be attained. Very few, if any, can give their support to a candidate, or to an administration, without a bargain with their own consciences, to overlook this or that fault or frailty; and we are not sure but that the editor of the Examiner himself is in this predicament towards the present Federal Executive.

We have no desire that any party should make a sacrifice of principle to effect such a union as we have proposed. Indeed, we have expressly referred to such a union as could be made "without a sacrifice of principle." The Clay party cannot elect him. The Anti-masonic candidate cannot elect Mr. Wirt. The Calhoun party cannot elect him. But all desire the defeat of Gen. Jackson, if they can

get a better man. The friends of Mr. Calhoun and those of Mr. Clay can make no compromise as between those two gentlemen, because they are pledged to the support of systems diametrically opposite. But they can unite in the support of Mr. Wirt, whom they believe to be a true patriot, an honest man, and liberal and enlightened statesman. Well may the Editor of the Examiner say that "there may be no corruption in this;" whilst there is nothing like that, we are not particular about the epithet which may be applied to the transaction. The Examiner, however, should be above the trick of attaching an odious epithet to a proposal with which it cannot find any fault. It may tend to enlist prejudice, which is not the weapon we expect to see wielded by so fair and candid a print as the Examiner.

Dr. P. G. Randolph, who, our readers will recollect, was compelled to resign his situation as Chief Clerk in the War Department, in consequence of having carried the challenge from Major Eaton (his brother-in-law) to Mr. Ingham, has been rewarded for his involuntary sacrifice, by an appointment as bearer of despatches from the State Department to some one of the Ambassadors in Europe. Thus does the Administration make a show of consistency in punishing an infraction of the law.

The Augusta Courier states that in consequence of the uncertainty of the navigation of the Savannah river, it is proposed to build a Railroad from that city to the highest point of certain navigation near Heshman's Lake, to which point steam boats can always come with certainty. The distance would not exceed 50 miles—the ground is already graduated, and the course will lie through a part of the country where the whole road might be constructed of Cypress.

The same paper further says—"We understand the competition among the Steam Packets this season will reduce the passage money from \$10 to \$7, from Augusta to Savannah."

Rutherfordton, (N. C.) Oct.—A letter from Buncombe informs us that on Wednesday the 28th ult. a snow fell on the high lands which was to be seen on the mountain top for a day or two after—about the same time we had frost here. A traveller informs us that on Sunday last snow was distinctly visible on the high mountains of Burke, north of his route from Asheville to this place—we had several frosts here about that time.

Snow Storm.—A friend who came in the stage from Keene, N. H. on Wednesday, informs us that it commenced snowing early on the morning of that day, and continued for several hours, during their progress thirty or forty miles.—Boston Traveller.

Nat Turner.—To satisfy public curiosity, we mention the last reports, which are going the rounds in the public prints, in relation to the infamous wretch whose name is placed at the head of this article. One report is, that he has been seen and shot at, but without effect, by two young men near Fincastle; another, that in making his way to Ohio, he was drowned in attempting to cross New River, in Green Brier county, Virginia; and the last and most probable (though we doubt the truth of all) is, that he was seen a few days ago in Southampton by a fellow servant, who gave immediate information to the whites, and that in a short time five or six hundred persons were in pursuit of him; that he had not been taken, but his place of concealment (a cave, not far from the scene of his atrocities,) had been discovered, and some arms, provisions, &c. found. Strong hopes were entertained that the murderous brigand would soon fall into the hands of justice.

Four or five more slaves have been convicted by the Court of Southampton.—Rad. Star.

Vermont.—The Anti-Masonic party has obtained the ascendancy in the government of this State, though it is in a minority among the people. The official canvass of votes given by the people, for Governor, was, for Wm. A. Palmer, 15,253; Heman Allen, 12,900; Ezra Meech, 6,158; and the vote of the Legislature, (being the ninth ballot,) which gave Mr. Palmer 114, Allen 36, Meech 42, and Crafts 35. So Mr. Palmer, the Anti-Masonic candidate, was elected Governor by a majority of one vote. Mr. Palmer is a highly respectable citizen, and well known to us from his having been, for a number of years, a Senator of the United States. Mr. Allen was the independent National Republican candidate, and Mr. Meech the Jackson candidate.

We are much gratified to hear that in a meeting of the standing committee, which took place the day after the adjournment of the Convention, the most perfect harmony of views were expressed on all sides. Mr. Gallatin gave it as his opinion, that a Tariff of from 10 to 15 per cent. would be sufficient for the revenue of the Government, and the incidental protections of such manufactures as ought to be protected. Mr. Gallatin's opinions on such a subject is entitled to very great weight.

The diminution of the duties according to his calculation, must produce a vast increase in foreign importations. Suppose the imports on an average to be ten per cent. it will require an importation of from 130 to 150 millions, to answer the public expenditures—and we have no doubt that upon the free trade system, the imports in two years will amount to 150 millions. What an animation this will give to commerce, what a commercial marine it will create, and to what an extent will be formed materials for a future navy whenever the necessity of the country may require it! This is the true mode of securing our independence of foreign governments.—Colum. Tel.

The Clay Convention.—The Convention of the friends of Mr. Clay, which is to meet in Baltimore on the 26th December, we conceive will decide the question who is to be our next President. If they persist in urging Mr. Clay upon the people as a candidate for that office, a strong division (not all) of the party

will be governed by their decision, and we shall have in the field, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Wirt, and Mr. Clay, to say nothing of Mr. Calhoun. The result is obvious. But it is in the spirit of patriotism, Mr. Clay should resolve to save the country from another four year's administration of Gen. Jackson, by sending his forces as a re-inforcement to Mr. Wirt, and especially if Mr. Calhoun should do the same—the country is safe, and Mr. Wirt will be our next President. This, be it remembered, is the overtone which of all others the Jackson party most dread: for with all their partiality to their own interests, they have discernment enough to see that such a union would in all probability be fatal to them. We do hope that the friends of Mr. Clay will open their eyes to the true state of the case, and upon them rests the decision, (a most important one to the country, who shall be our next President—Gen. Jackson or Mr. Wirt. This is the only question before them: and why they should hesitate, we cannot, for the life of us, divine.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Chancery.—In England, a chancery bill was filed against an architect for building a granary so defective, that the vermin destroyed the grain. The bill first charges that divers, to wit: 100,000 rats, 100,000 mice, 100,000 grey rats, 100,000 black rats, 100,000 white mice, 100,000 grey mice, together with divers holes, chinks, crannies, apertures, and other places, did penetrate, insinuate themselves, gain admission, and get into said barn, &c.; and then requires the defendant, in his answer, to set forth whether, and what number of rats, mice, dormice, (ringing the changes on each, as above,) did get in through the said chinks and crannies or otherwise, and eat up and consume any, and what quantity of the corn and grain therein being; and if not, why not? &c. &c. Such a superfluous jingle and repetition of phrases, joined to the expense of bill in Chancery, induce many compromises and prompt settlements.

DIED, In this town, on Tuesday last, MARY, infant child of Mr. John MacDonald.

In this county, on Saturday the 15th instant, in the fourth year of her age, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Mr. John McCaskill, of this place. At his residence in Moore County, on the 23d inst. THOMAS ROANE, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED, up to Oct. 26, Briggs Rachel Ann from New York, Damon from ditto. Schooners William from do., Lady of the Lake from Charleston, Cardinal from do., Laura from Boston.

CLEARED, Danish Brig Lady Louisa Robda, for St. Bartholomews.

Wilmington Prices.—Steam Mill Boards and Scantling, \$12 a 14, River do. 4 a 6, S. M. Flooring Boards 15, River do. 11, Timber 4 a 5, Staves, W. O. hhd. in water, 10 a 12, do. dressed on wharf 20 a 25, do. H. O. hhd. in water 7 50, do. dressed 12 a 15, Shingles 1 a 1 50, Tar, in the water 70 a 75, Turpentine do. 1 65, Cotton 7 a 8, Rice 3, Corn 60c. Bacon 8, Molasses 31c. Coffee 13 a 14, Salt 40 a 50, Sugar 7 a 8.—Recorder Oct. 26.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.		Quantity		From		To	
MERCHANDISE.		rated.		D. C.		D. C.	
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	24	3				
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2				
Peach	do	30	50				
Apple	do	35	40				
Bacon	lb	9	10				
Beeswax	do	18					
Bagging	yard	15	17				
Coffee, prime green	lb	15					
2d and 3d quality.	do	14					
Candles, mould	do	14					
Cotton, New	100lbs	7 75	8				
Corn	bushel	40					
Copperas	100lbs	4	15				
Flax	lb	15	18				
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 10	1 20				
Flour, superfine	barrel	4 75					
Fine	do	4 25	4 50				
Fish, Herrings (none)	do	4 25					
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	4 50					
Mullet,	do	4 25					
Feathers	lb	30	31				
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50				
Country	do	50					
Ginger	lb	12 50					
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3 50					
10x12	do	3 75					
Hides, green	lb	4					
Ditto, dry	do	10					
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	100lb	4 50	5				
Iron	lb	1 50	1 75				
Lead, Skirting	do	9	10				
Sole	do	27	30				
Bridle	do	25	28				
Lead, Bar	side	2 50	3 50				
Logwood	lb	7	8				
Molasses	100lb	2 50	3				
Nails, Cut, assorted	gallon	32	35				
Wrought	lb	7 50	8				
Shingles	do	18	20				
Oats	1000	2					
Oil, Currier's	bushel	28	30				
Linseed	barrel	16	18				
Pork	gallon	10	90				
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50					
Powder, Dupont's	kg	7					
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4				
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80				
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50					
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75				
W. I.	do	70	80				
New England	do	45	50				
Rice	100lb	4	5				
Rags	lb	2 1/2	3				
Shot	bag	2	2 25				
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9					
Common	do	7 50	8 50				
Leaf and Lump	do	15	20				
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	75				
Turk's Island, &c.	do	75					
Salt, Epsom	lb	10	15				
Glauber	do	5					
Steel, American	do	8	9				
E. Blistered	do	16	19				
German	do	14	17				
Saltpetre	do	15	18				
Tallow	do	8					
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2				
Hyson	do	1 37 1/2					
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3				
Manufactured	do	5	20				
Tin, & x	box	12	12 50				
Wheat	bushel	75					
Whiskey	gallon	40					
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4				
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50				
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75				
Malaga	do	70	80				

Some old Cotton coming in, which sells at 7 1/2 a 7 3/4.

The progress of the elections in Ohio, so far as known, show a decided gain of the National Republican party, either in the success of their candidates, or a closer approach to the number of their opponents. The Senatorial district in which Steubenville is situated, has heretofore had a settled majority of Jacksonians of about 300; at this election it is reduced to 32, and the county itself has elected a Clay representative for the first time for five years. —Belt, Chronicle.

Removal and New GOODS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the brick Store, foot of Hay Mount, lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Groceries, Iron and Steel, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cotton and wool Cards, writing and wrapping Paper, Crockery and Glass Ware, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, School Books, &c. &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash or country produce.

NOTT & STARR. Fayetteville, 31st Oct. 1831. 524w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandise, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious WAREHOUSE on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J. November 1, 1831. 524f.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR, 5 hds. prime retailing MOLASSES, 25 bags prime green and old white Coffee, 5 bbls. loaf sugar, superior quality, 5 ditto Copperas, 5 ditto Glauber Salts, 35 kegs cut and wrought Nails, 20 pieces cotton Bagging, 10 coils bale Rope, 5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted, 2 tons Castings, 10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder, 20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea, Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, sulphur, Pearl Ash, Starch, Lamplack, Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads, 500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

Together with an assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 524f.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Stock of Dry Goods, WORTH \$10,000, AT AUCTION.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co., having determined to close their business in this place, will commence the sale of their stock of Staple and Fancy Goods on

Wednesday, 23d November,

And be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. The stock consists of a great variety of desirable Goods, among which will be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Vestings, Kersey and Sarghys, for negro clothing, Rose and point Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes and Gingham, Linens, Lace and Diapers, Tartan Plaid, Camblets, Bombazettes, and Circassians, Merino, Cashmere & Cassimere Shawls, black and colored Silks, worsted and cotton Hosiery, Bandanna and other fancy Handkerchiefs, Dunstable Bonnets, brown and bleached Domestic, &c. &c.—The principal part of which were purchased in New York and Philadelphia this fall.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 524f.

The Editors of the Miner's Journal, (Charlotte,) Yarkin and Catawba Journal, (Salisbury,) Hillsboro' Recorder, and Raleigh Register and Star, will please give the above two insertions, and forward one paper containing the same to

T. S. & Co.

Wanted,

A Journeyman TIN PLATE WORKER. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 1524f.

SPLENDID ANNUALS.

A few copies each of the Boston Token, and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1832, just received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

November 1, 1831.

Agricultural.

THE members of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland County, are hereby requested to attend a called meeting of said Society, to be held at David D. Salmon's, on Tuesday of Cumberland Superior Court, Fall Term, 1831. A punctual attendance is requested, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the aforesaid day and place. By order of the President.

November 1, 1831.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The highest market price will be paid in United States money for twenty or thirty-five young, likely NEGROES, by the Subscribers.

POETRY.

The following beautiful stanzas, are from the pen of the Rev. George W. Doane.

LINES BY THE LAKE SIDE.

This placid lake, my gentle girl,
Be emblem of thy life—
As free from care and strife:
No ripple on its tranquil breast
That dies not with the day;
No pebble in its darkest depths
But quivers in its ray.

And see, how every glorious form
And pageant of the skies,
Reflected from its glassy face,
A mirrored image lies:
So, be thy spirit, ever pure;
To God, to virtue given;
And thought and word and action bear
The imagery of heaven!

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscribers' usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock. New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

JAMES KYLLIE

Has just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES, Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS. All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Gruesse, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSIL.

SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about 150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS, together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN MCARN.

July 19.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhd. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhd. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse),
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having for the present, opened an office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency. He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thomas Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments, liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.

They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels great pleasure in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per *Brig Mentos* and *Schooner New York*, a handsome and carefully selected Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods, at his Old Stand, on Market Square, all of which was selected by himself for this market, from the Latest Importations, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES



PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following very valuable and eligible situated LOTS, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, and with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 45 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of an experienced architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, who reside in the State, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that he resides in New York, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER, Agent.

June 21.—33tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

Fayetteville, June 21.

“Ye were naked and we clothed you.”



HENRY ERAMBERT,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McTear's row of wood buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.

At Mrs. Barge's Hotel

September 6, 1831.

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Civil and State's Warrants,

County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,

Do. do. Vendi. Expo.

Do. do. Writs.

Do. do. Executions.

County Ct Subpoenas, common & instant.

Superior Court do. do.

Sheriff's Tax Receipts,

Ca. Sa. Bonds,

Appearance Bonds.

Prosecution and Appeal Bonds.

Warranty Deeds.

Guardian's Bonds.

Constable's Bonds.

Administration Bonds.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter PAPER, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of blot Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost. His stock of Goods is now entirely new, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c. With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831.

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th September, inst., two Negro Men, named MIKE and DEAN. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper colored fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pants, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older. Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, at 12 o'clock, so much of the following described LANDS as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount

and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at

20 dollars, \$ 1 58

1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance Mc-

Cain's, valued at 300 dollars, 1 13

1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., H. Nelson's,

1 vacant do do do 15 13

1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls,

valued at 2,500 dollars, 2 25

1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's, valued

at 600 dollars, 2 25

The following are unlisted, and are subject to

double Tax, viz:

1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Jas.

Roane, owner unknown, valued at \$100 38

1 vacant, corner of Rowan street and Mason

alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars, 38

1 improved, joining the above, occupied by

Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300, 1 12½

1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Wins-

low, owner unknown, valued at 100 dollars, 38

1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J.

A. Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars, 1 12½

1 ditto, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued

at 200 dollars, 75

1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison's,

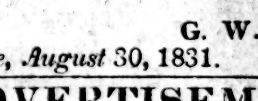
valued at 200 dollars, 75

1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued

at 500 dollars, 1 88

G. DEMING, Collector.

September 12, 1831.



Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person

street, continues to receive additional supplies

of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared

to accommodate his customers with any and every article

in his line that they may want, at the customary

prices.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a

book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job

Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dyeing or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Like wise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woolen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed.

Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

TERMS.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON HUTCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the highway bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & MCNAIR,

Having established

themselves in the new Building

on the north side of Hay street,

a few doors west of the Market

house, are now receiving a well

selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinets, Bombazette, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

NEILL MCNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a variety of new and desirable

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N. McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of LAND lying on Little Rock fish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber.

For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. MCQUEEN

September 21.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on